## WILLTHEY EVER WINAGAME

The Bostons Have All the Luck, and It Enables Them to Score a Victory.

The Indianapolis Players Given Sufficient Opportunity to Win the Game, but Fail to Improve It-Other Games Yesterday.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Boston, Aug. 11 .- The Hoosiers lost to-day's game because they couldn't bat Conway, while Boyle was hit harder than Shreve was yesterday, and they nearly won it because Conway was wild, and because, in addition, the Bostons made a basketful of errors. The visitors appeared in new and very neat uniforms of blue gray, with dark blue trimmings, stockings, etc. They tried hard to christen them with a victory. Their errors were nearly all excusable, made in attempts to catch long flies, or field very hardhit bails. They presented the home team with three runs in the first inning, on an excusable muff by McGeachy, two hits and a wretched throw by Daily. Then the Bostons returned the compliment on Seery's hit, by a badly pitched ball, a base on balls, a muff by Horoung, three batting errors and two hits. Then the game began over again. The Bostons scored in the third on two hits, a steal and an out; two runs in the fifth, on two singles and a double; one in the sixth on a double, a single and an out; in the seventh on a triple and a long fly; in the eighth on a triple and a passed ball, and in the ninth on two singles and a wide throw to the plate by McGeachy. The Hoosiers did nothing for three innings after the first. Ia the fifth, with one out, Boyle reached third on his single and Seery's hit, which was fumbled by when Seery started for second Boyle made a break for the plate and was thrown out; Seery was put out at third in an attempt to make the base on an error by Conway; in the sixth, Denny and Glasscock scored on a must by Hornung, which was good for two bases, Glasscock's single to right field and a poor return by Brown. As in each of the two preceding games, they succeeded in filling the bases, without getting any runs. In the seventh Daily went out, Higgins to Morrill; | Cross, Werrick, Stratton, Ewing. Myers made a single and stole second on a low throw, going to third on a wild pitch. Boyle struck out. Then Higgins let Seery's easy grounder go through him and Myers came in. Seery stole second, and Denny's scratch Wise carried him to third. Denny stole second, and five balls for Hines filled the bases, but Glasscock could do no better than a ly to Hornung. In the ninth Myers made a drive to right for a base, Boyle was hit by Conway, and each was advanced a base on Seery's out at first. Denny, to his own disgust, went out on a foul tip. Hines drove Myers in with a single to left, on which Boyle was also allowed to score, in order to keep Hines at first. Then there were two out, a man on first, and two runs needed to win. Glasscock flied to Brown, and the game was over. McGerchy was presented with a gold-headed cane by his

friends. Attendance, 4,446. Score: BOSTON. INDIANAPOLIS. J'host'n, m 2 2 1 1 1 Seery, 1 .... 1 1 Denny, 3.11 0 P. Hines, m 1 Hrnung, l. 1 3 2 Glass'k, s.. 2 1 1 Bassett, 2. 0 Morrill, 1.. 1 0 M'G'chy, r. 0 Higgins, 2, 0 1 1 5 1 Daily, 1 .... 0 0 3 Myers, c... 2 Conway, p. 1 1 1 4 2 Boyle, p... 1 1 0

Totals... 10 15 27 15 11 Totals.. 8 9 27 15 Indianapolis...... 3 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 2-8

Earned Runs-Boston, 6; Indianapolis, 1. Two-Base Hits-Nash, Morrill. Three-base Hits -Johnston, Wise. Stolen Bases-Brown, Seery (2), Denny (2), Glass-cock, McGeachy, Myers.

Double Plays.-Higgins, Wise and Morrill; Myers and Glasscock; Glasscock and Daily. First Base on Balls-Johnston, Denny and Hines. Hit by Pitched Ball-Seery, Boyle. First Base on Errors-Beston, 2: Indianapolis, 4. Struck Out-Brown Morrill, Higgins, M. Hines, Conway (2), Glasscock, Daily, Boyle, Passed Balls-M. Hines, 2; Myers, 1. Wild Pitches-Conway, 1; Boyle, 1.

Umpire-Valentine.

Other League Games.

PITTSBURG, 3; NEW YORK, 2. New York, Aug. 11.-After winning ten consecutive games the Giants dropped a game to the Pittsburgs to-day. The Pittsburg men outfielded the New Yorks, though but for Titcomb giving Carroll a base on balls in the first and eixth innings, the Giants might have won.

PITTSBURG. 3 0 Sunday, m 0 2 3 2 0 Carroll, c. 2 0 Rich'son, 2 0 0 0 0 Smith, s. 1 1 2 1 0 Beckley, 1 0 1 13 O'Ro'rke, 10 0 0 Dunlap, 2. 0 0 3 Whitney, 30 1 0 0 Kuhene, 3. 0 0 3 Coleman, r 0 0 0 Morris, p.. 0 0 0 1 Totals... 2 5 24 17 6 Totals... 3 4 27 14 2

ew York......0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0-2 Pittsburg.......2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 -3 Earned runs-New York, 2; Pittsburg, 3. Stolen bases-Connor, Sunday, Miller. Home run-Smith. Double play-Smith, Dunlap, Beckley. First base on balls-Carroll (2), Smith, Connor, First base on Pitcomb, Smith, Miller, Coleman (3). Passed ball-Carroll. Time-1:30. Umpire-Kelly.

PHILADRLPHIA, 1; DETROIT, 0. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.-The Philadelphia club won its third successive game from the Detroits to-day in the presence of 8,027 persons. It was a pitcher's game, the men on both sides, as a rule, going out in one, two, three order. Philadelphia made fewer hits than Detroit, but they were better placed. Score:

" PHILADELPHIA. DETROIT. R B PO A 0 0 0 0 0 Wood, L... 0 0 0 0 0 bro'th'rs, 10 0 7 0 0 A'dr's, m. 0 1 0 0 1 Fogarty, r. 0 0 2 0 1 0 Farrar, 1.. 0 014 0 Sutcliffe, s 0 2 0 Mulvey, 3. 1 1 1 Sheffler, 1.0 0 4 0 1 Clemen's, c 0 1 3 Wells, c... 0 0 3 0 0 Irwin, s... 0 0 0 1 Campau, r. 0 1 0 0 Bastian, 2. 0 0 Getzein, p. 0 1 1 3 0 Casey, p... 0 0 0 4 0

Totals.. 0 624 6 2 Totals... 1 3 27 12 3 Score by innings: Earned run-Philadelphia, I. Two-base hit-Clements. Stolen base-Getzein. Double plays-Mul-Yey. Bastian and Farrar; Sutcliffe and Brouthers. First base on errors-Detroit, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out-Sheffler, Wells, Fogarty, Casey. Time-

1:25. Umpire-Lynch. CHICAGO, 4; WASHINGTON, 1. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 .- The Washingtons hit the ball twice as hard as the Chicagos to-day, and fielded just as well, but the visitors won a comparatively easy game, because of the stupid base-running of the home club, who sacrificed at least five runs in this manner. The Washingtons batted the ball hard, while the Chicagos could do little or nothing with Widner, excepting Duffy, who found no trouble in gauging the outhern pitcher. The game abounded in filliant fielding, almost every man doing some-

hing unusually fine. Score: WASHINGTON. 1 0 0 V'H'n, L. 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 1 Duffy, r... 1 3 0 2 3 0 1 Anson, 1.. 0 C 10 0 10 1 0 Pfeffer, 2.. 0 1 4 2 Pon'elly, 30 2 0 5 1 W mson, s 0 1 0 0 Burns, 3.. 0 0 5 0 0 Krock, p. 0 0 0 uller, s... 0 0 1 4 1 Flint, c.... 0 0 3 5

Totals... 1 11 24 12 4 Totals... 4 5 27 22 Score by innings:

Sashington ....... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-1 Earned runs -- Washington, 1; Chicago, 3. Two-base hits-Wilmot, Daly, Duffy. Home run-Duffy. Double plays-O'Brien, Fuller and O'Brien; Williamson, Pfeffer and Burns. First base on balls-Ryan. Hit y pitched bail-Williamson. First base on errors-Sashington, 2: Chicago, 3. Struck out. Widner Surna. Passed ball-Flint. Time-1:45. Umpire-

> American Association. BROOKLYN, 6; CINCINNATI, 5.

ing, when Brooklyn batted out two earned runs. In the eleventh the Reds obtained a run on McPhee's triple and Reilly's sacrifice fly. The visitors clinched the victory in their half of the inning on two singles and a double, after two men were out. O'Brien's batting won the game

for Brooklyn. Score: CINCINNATI. O Pinckn'y.3 1 1 O'Brien, 1. 1 Reilly, 1... 0 Baldwin, c. 0 O C'r'th'rs, r O 1 Foutz, 1 .. 0 Carp'nt'r,30 1 Fennelly, s 0 0 O'C'nnor, 11 2 1 G. Smith, s O 4 0 Hughes, p. 2 Totals ... 5 11 32 19 4 Totals .. 6 11 33 24

Score by innings: Cincinnati ...... 1 0 0 0 0 3 Brookiyn. ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 2-6 Earned runs-Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 5. Two-Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Hughes, O'Brien. Three base hit—McPhee. Stolen bases—Nicoll (2), McPhee, Carpenter. Home runs—O'Brien, Burns. Double plays—Smith and Foutz; McPhee and Reilly. First base on balls—Fen-nelly, Vian, O'Brien (2), Hughes. Hit by pitched ball—Burdock, First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Struck out—Reilly, Baldwin, Corkhill, Fennelly (2), Visu (2), Foutz, Burns.

LOUISVILLE, 7; BALTIMORE, 6. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11.-About 1,200 people were at the base-ball park this afternoon, to see a brisk game. The play was well matched. and kept up the interest throughout. In the last half of the eighth inning Louisville came to bat with four runs to Baltimore's six. After a run had been made and two men gone out. Ewing hit safe and scored on Mack's three-bagger. Mack came home on a wild pitch. Smith was wild, giving nine men bases on balls. Ewing was steady, but was poorly supported. Score:

BALTIMORE. 1 Purcell, r.. 0 1 Griffin, m.. 1 0 S'mm'rs, s. 1 0 Goldsby, l. 0 0 Grenw'd, 2 1 Cross, r... 0 Werrick, 3. 1 1 Tucket, 1. 3 Shindle, 3. 1 1 Cantz, c ... 0

Totals.. 7 9 27 15 7 Totals... 6 12 27 19 0

Score by innings: Louisville...........0 0 2 1 0 0 1 3 0-7 Baltimore...........2 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0-6 Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Baltimore, 1. Two-base hits—Vaughan, Shindle, Three-base hits—Mack, Tucker (2). Stolen bases—Mack, Collins, Werrick, Vaughan, Stratton, Ewing (2). Purcell, Sommers. Greenwood. Double play—Griffin and Tucker. First base on balls—Mack (2), Collins, Wolf, Cross, Werrick, Vaughan (2). First base on errors—Baltimore, 2. Struck out—Purcell, Greenwood, Mack, Collins, Cross Warrick Stratton France.

KANSAS CITY, 12; CLEVELAND, 3. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 11.-The home club today knocked Bakely out of the box, making eight hits in the fifth inning, with a total of twelve. Stricker came in in the sixth, and five hits were made off his delivery. The visitors scattered their hits and fielded loosely. Mc-Quade was taken sick during the game. Brennan, ot the home club, did the umpiring, giving sat-

isfaction to all. Score: KANSAS CITY. 1 McK'n, \$20 4 3 0 Zimmer, 10 Hamilt'n, r 2 O McGl'ne,m Totals.. 12 19 27 15 2 Totals... 3 11 27 19

Earned runs—Kansas City, 4; Cleveland, 3. Two-base hits— Phillips (2), Stricker, Zimmer, McKean. Home run—Donohue. Stolen bases—McTammany (2). Barkley, Davis (2), Eaterday, Stricker, McKean, Gilks, McGlone, Alberts. First base on balls—Off Stricker, 1. First base on errors—Kansas City, 5. Struck out—By Sullivan, 2; by Stricker, 1. ST. LOUIS, 5; ATHLETICS, 5.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 11 .- In the continued absence of both umpires, Doescher and Smith, the double player-umpire scheme was tried to-day. It proved to be a farce, in which both sides suffered equally. Umpire Doescher's absence is explained upon the ground of mortal fear of the Athletics, whom he financially offended in Cincinuati by "soaking" several of their obstreper-one players. The Browns took the lead in the first inning and held it to the eighth, when Larkin's home run tied the score. The base-running of Comiskey and Robinson, and the

fielding of				We	leh	and Lathar	4	Met	e t	he	
ST. LOUIS.					ATHLETICS.						
	R	B	PO		-	R	B	PO		E	
					1	Welch, m 0	0	5	0	0	
Robins'n, 2	1	0	0	3	0	Stovey, 1 2	1	0	0	0	
O'Neil, l	1	2	2	0	0	Lyons, 3 1	1	1	2	0	
Comisk'y,1				2	0	Larkin, 1 1	1	17	1	1	
M'C'rty, r	0	0	0	1	0	Bauer, 2 0		0	5	1	
Lyons, m		2	5	0	0	Gleason, s. 0			9	1	
White, s		1	2			Robins'n, e 0	ī	.3	2	î	
Huds'n, p.,		0	2			Seward, p. 0	0	0	6	ō	
Boyle c.	0	2		1		Poorman + 1	0	0	ő	0	

Totals... 5 8 33 23 4 Totals.. 5 6 33 25 4 Score by innings: St. Louis.....4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Earned runs-St. Louis, 1; Athletics, 2. Two-base hit-Boyle. Home run-Larkin. Stolen bases-Latham, O'Neill. Comiskey. Double play-Gleason, Bauer and Larkin. First base on balls-Robinson

(2), O'Neil, McCarty, Seward (2), Poorman. First base on errors—Latham, Lyons (St. Louis), Lyons, Seward, White. Struck out—White (2), Seward (2), Game at Logansport. Special to the Indianapolis Journal LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 11.—The Logansport and Bloomington, Ill., clubs played an excellent game at the West-side Park this afternoon. The

Renagle for the visitors made splendid running catches. Taylor knocked the ball over the fence in the eighth inning. Score: Logansport...... 0 0 0 0 0 Bloomington..... 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1-4 Base hits—Logansport, 3; Bloomington, 5. Two-base hit—Breckenridge. Three-base hit—Treadway. Home run—Taylor. Struck out—Moore (2), Taylor, Lamson, Niles, Stappleton (3), Breckenridge, White, Keegan (2), Treadway (2), Newman, Farrell, Renagle, Darnbrough. Passed balls—Streuve, 3; Newman, 1. Errors—Logansport, 5; Bloomington, 1. Batteries— Breckenridge and Streuve; Darnbrough and Newman.

Batting and Fielding. Field- Stoles Players. 111/7. Glasscock ...... .282 .902 .903 .917 .841 .980 .843 .928 1.000 

In the Land of Booms,

The prices that some of the Western Association clubs ask for their crack players would make even a plumber open his eyes. St. Paul wants \$7,000 for Duryes, Milwaukee \$5,000 for Shenkel, Des Mornes \$8,000 for Hutchinson, and so on. While President Brush was in Chicago the other day, making the Schoenecke deal, Mr. Spalding teleraphed to one of the Western clubs for the terms upon which it would release a certain player. The reply was a figure like one of those mentioned above. When the Chicago president had recovered somewhat from the effects of the shock, he wired the club as fol-

"Will you entertain a proposition to exchange the entire Chicago club for your man?" The reply was "No."

A New Player Secured. Not having much else to live upon the local enthusiasts will now have to subsist for a time upon hope. One of the things that they will hope for is that a new first-baseman engaged by the management, yesterday, may prove a second Beckley. His name is Schoenecke; he played last year with Manager Spence in Portland. In 104 games he had a batting average of .380 and a fielding average of .978. This year he has been in the Chicago Western League Club. His batting record has not been quite so heavy as in the New England League last year, yet it may be borne in mind that Beckley was not the leading batter in the Western League, yet he is leading the Pittsburg club now. There is no question about Schoen ecke's fielding ability; he is a tall fellow, and well fitted, physically, for the position. Spence says there is no better helder, and his opinion is confirmed by some professional players who have seen Schoe-necke play. A handsome sum was paid for the to-day's game well in hand up to the ninth inn- left for Philadelphia, where he will probably soal ashes.

play to-morrow. His engagement means that the release of either Shomberg or Esterbrook will be sold at the first opportunity.

Base-Bail Notes. The Washington public are great admirers of short-stop Fuller's fielding.

The Indianapolis team is again getting dangerously near the 333 per cent mark. Some foolish Pittsburg correspondent talks about that club buying Denny's services. It has been pretty cold weather for all the Western clubs in the East the present trip. White seems to have been a prominent figure in the more recent defeats of the Detroit club. Von der Ahe and Day are already conferring

about the world's championship series this fall. There was more disgrace in yesterday's de-feat than in the three straight defeats in New

Sam Moffet received a beautiful drubbing in the first game that he pitched for Omaha. Since then he has done better. Tim Keefe has a nephew of the same name

pitching for the Belleville (Ont.) club. He is doing so well that Buffalo wants him. Esterbrook has rather tough luck. The last time the Indianapolis club was here he was laid off, and now he has got it again. - New York Sun. For the first time in many years the East is leading the West both in the League and in the Association. The margin, however, is a very small one.

they win four out of the six games with Chicago and Detroit, it will be pretty nearly a sure lead for the flag. Mains, the new Chicago pitcher, was Harry Spence's find of last year. He won thirteen straight games and lost but two in the Davenport (Ia.) club, of the Interstate League.

This week will test the New Yorks' spurt. If

About half the teams in the League are said just now to be negotiating for John Ward's release. It is presumed he is wanted as a player-manager. He is dissatisfied in New York. Harry Wright has laid off Delahanty, as his work on second was far from satisfactory. Bastian will hereafter be used in that position by Philadelphia, and Delahanty will catch when re-

The St. Louis Browns are a wonderful club. They left home on their Eastern trip with but one pitcher in condition, and yet they return home with a better lead in the race than when

The Juniors took a game from the Little Southerns yesterday afternoon by a score of 13 to 8. The batteries for the Southerns was Grabam and Wensley, and for the Juniors, Morris and Graydon. New York is the only club in the League which

is playing equally as good ball as Pittsburg. If the Smoky City men bad gotten a little earlier pennant. They will land fourth or better. Donovan, the New England League center

24. In twenty-three times at bat he made nine | formation more or less colored finds its way outruns, eleven hits, with a total of thirteen, put | side. Very often the underlings in the yamens out twelve, assists one, and errors three. Ted Sullivan, the manager of the Washington club, is anything but prepossessing in appearance, but he seems to reach there just the same. The club has played splendidly ever since he as-

sumed the management. It was Sullivan who brought out the best players in the present St. A Detroit correspondent asserts that the veteran players of the Detroit club, jealous of the fine record made by Charley Campau, a native Detroiter, have combined to squeeze him out of the club. It is said, on the other hand, that Campau made himself too conspicuous by his

A warrant was issued in Des Moines on July 27 for the arrest of Hawes, the first baseman of the Minneapolis team, for tripping Holliday in the game on the day previous, the charge being assault to commit great bodily injury. The intention was to take him in custody immediately after the game, but Hawes left the city at once. While Harry Spence, at Pittsburg, was sitting in front of the Seventh-avenue Hotel, one evening, a stranger who had just alighted from a bus at the door, came forward with extended hand, saying: "Why, John, I didn't know you were here. It seems homerike to find you Spence was surprised, and said he thought there was a mistaks. "Oh, no, Clarkson, you can't fool me," was the answer. Then a gleam of light floated through Spence's mind, and he saw that he had been mistaken for John Clarkson. Explanations followed, but it was hard to convince the stranger of his mistake.

The resemblance between Clarkson and Spence

is very strong, and the latter is very often mis-

taken for the great \$10,000 pitcher. The pitcher had a little ball, It was as white as snow, And where the striker thought it was The ball it wouldn't go. It had a sudden in-curve shoot, It had a fearful drop, And when the striker wildly struck

The ball it wouldn't stop. - New York World. Fine Racing at Monmouth Park. LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 11.-At Monmouth to-day the first race was seven-eighths of a mile. Telie Doe won in 1:261; Little Minch second, Banyon third.

Second Race-The junior championship stakes for two-year-olds; three-fourths of a mile. Starters: Freenoe, Salvator, Reporter, Cyclone colt, Favordale colt, Tipstaff, Erie, Diablo, Oregon, Proctor Knott, Serrento, Verdeur, Lady Margaret, Calientes. Nearly all the crack jock-eys of America were mounted in this race. The precise value of the stake to the winner was \$23,010. Every inch of available space from which the track could be seen was occupied. The Withers pair were the first out, and the next were Reporter and Calientes. The others followed close behind, and a goodly sight they were as they ranged themselves under the starter's eye. They broke away and came back; they pranced and danced about in the liveliest manper; they backed, and pulled, and edged as they manenvered for the best of the start. None of visitors out-batted and out-fielded the home | them really misbehaved, but Garrison defeated team, and consequently won. Treadway and a start by holding Fresno back for a better place. Next time Sorrento was left, and again they trotted back to the post. The next time was the lucky one, and as the flag fell the colors of the Duyers showed in front as Oregon dashed out, with Salvator next. Tipstaff and Diablo headed the rest, and Reporter trailed far in the rear. The Favordale colt immediately ran out and took the lead, passing the half post a length before Diablo, which was a head in front of Proctor Knott, the same distance ahead of Tipstaff, which had Oregon at the saddle. Going around the upper turn little Barnes went to the front with the Western wonder, Proctor Knott, with a burst of speed that struck terror to the souls of his competitors. He was first into the home stretch by a length. with the Favordale colt, Fresnoe and Salvator next. After that the race was virtually over. for Proctor Knott galloped home an easy winner by two lengths, in the very fast time of 1:14;

the Favordale colt, second, was a head before Fresnoe, third. Racing at Beacon Park. Boston, Aug. 11.-The circuit meeting at Beacon Park closed to-day. In the 2:31 class, five of the fourteen nominees started. The first race was the 2:31 class; purse, \$300; divided. Summary:

Time-2:27, 2:27, 2:293, 2:31. 2:20 Class; purse \$300; divided. Summary: Aleen Maid...... 1 1 1 Debarry....... 2 3 3 Hy Wilkes...... 4 2 2 Captain .......... 3 4 4 Time-2:20, 2:2014, 2:2014.

Twenty Miles an Hour on a Bicycle. LONDON, Aug. 11.-Howell won the twentymile bicycle race at Leicester, to-day, with ridiculous ease, covering the distance in sixty minutes and forty-nine seconds. Twenty thousand spectators were present. The race was for stake of £200 and the championship of the world.

The horses, while at work on mowing-machine. reaper or plow at this season, should be given little water as often as once in two hours. If this is not done they suffer from thirst, and then when given water are apt to drink too much at one time, flooding the stomach and interfering with the work of digestion. It will be better for both man and beast if work is begun earlier in the morning and kept up later in the afternoon during extreme bot weather, taking a ong period of rest in the middle of the day. An hour of rest before dinner will leave the stomach better prepared to receive and digest the food, and another hour of rest and even of sleep after dinner will enable the man or beast to begin the afternoon work with a strength and vigor that will carry bim through a good way before nightfall. Particularly is this advantageous to those that have passed the prime of life, but without doubt the principle is the same with those that are younger or stronger, though the latter may better endure the continuous labor.

The Horticultural Magazine recommends an annual top-dressing for apple and other fruittrees. If manure cannot be had, any fresh earth from ditches or roadsides spread half an inch or so under the trees will have a wonderful effect. Indeed, for the pear tree a thin layer of road sand is said to be one of the best manures. Apple trees thrive amazingly with a coating of

CHINA'S GREAT STATESMAN

Sketch of Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy o

of the Imperial Province of China. A Man of Unquestioned Capacity, Who Is Dis tinguished Also for His Cruelty and Craft-Gordon's Attempt to Kill Him.

New York Herald. By far and away the most striking figure in the contemporary history of China stands the Great Viceroy of China, Li Hung Chang, and who, as president of the Grand Secretariat, occupies a position in the empire somewhat analagous to the Prime Minister in Western nations. From his position as Viceroy of the Imperial Province, with his yamen at but a com paratively short distance from the capital, his influence is, of all his Imperial Majesty's advisers, perhaps the most powerful.

That this is so has been shown many times of recent years by his views on several matters of first-class importance being adopted and carried out, even in the face of strong opposition, by many members of the imperial family and some of the chief hereditary nobies of the empire. This remark applies more particularly to the reforms in, or rather abandonment of the old time honored methods of Celestial forefathers in the matter of the army and navy of China which Li Hung Chang has successfully carried out. Though in China the policies and opinions of

the advisers of the throne are not so publicly

trumpeted as in Western nations, and there be-

ing no such thing known in the machinery by which a quarter of the entire human race is governed at all approaching a free and enlightened parliament, yet the part which a responsible or prominent Minister of the Emperor plays in every state transaction of any magnitude is pretty well known before long by the outside world. This is not to be at all wondered at when we consider the strange manner in which the weightiest affairs in China, both private or commercial, not less than in the state conclaves in the various yamens in Pekin are generally conducted. Foreigners in China are, with reason, often struck by the absence of precautions to insure secrecy in such matters. The attendants in the yamens, the servants about a "hong" have perfect liberty crowd around their masters and listen Iree if not actually to take a more active part in their councils, no matter whether they have reference fielder, for whose release \$3,500 is asked, had a | to the sale of a cargo of rice or the negotiation batting average of .478 in the weak ending July | of a treaty. In this way it is no wonder that inretail the secrets of their masters to the highest bidder outside. It was in this manner that the story of the famous Mitkiewicz concessions first reached the doubting ears of the outside world. The subject of this sketch has not gained much by the part he played as a willing and gullible listener to the romantic schemes of the duscovite-Yankee. On the contrary, Li Hung Chang has suffered some loss of reputation; both for astuteness and honesty, by the now historic episode. Not, indeed, that the great Viceroy of illustrious master's quondam

the North, as he is styled by his admirers, had ever been credited with very much of the last named commodity. His envoy, the Taotai Ma, has returned from his round trip through the United States and Europe, and has brought back the many unpleasant stories about cessionaire and financial agent. Yet according to the latest reports from Pekin, Li still professes to believe that the Count's representations were perfectly bons fide, and that they may still be carried into effect. There is no doubt that the Viceroy of China is a man of tremendous ability, tenacity of purpose and proven unscrupulousness. Indeed, the latter characteristic is the one with which all foreigners who have come into contact with the man who managed to seize the chief honors of crushing the Taeping rebellion have ever been struck with. But in that period, to which the foregoing sentence draws us back, it is that the repu-tation of Li Hung Chang in European eyes is presented in its worst light. There are still some left in China who remem-

ber the old stirring Taeping days and the treachery, envy and duplicity of Li Futai in his treatment of the gentle and heroic Gordon. In these days Li was a young but promising offi-cial, a protege of the great old Tseng-Kwo-Fan, to whose patronage as well as to his own conspicuous ability as a literati he owes his present high position and his rapid atvancement. But there was a third and perhaps a more cogent reason for the success of the young Li Futai, which has generally been overlooked. If there had not happened to be a certain young officer, named Gordon, in the Royal Engineers, attached to the force sent out by Great Britperialists in stamping out the terrible upheaval against the "dragon throne," it is very problematical that Li Hung Chang would be in the high post which he occupies to-day. When Gordon took command of the "ever victorious army"-then nothing more than a gang of halfdrilled freebooters of every nationality-the "long-haired devils" had devastated the fairest portions of the empire. Their ravages extended from Pekin to Canton for a distance of over a thousand miles; from Shanghai inland to a distance of six hundred miles they had burned and pillaged cities, towns and villages. The imperialists were completely crippled, disorganized and utterly unfit to cope with the desperate

rebels, who fought with a courage new and strange in Chinamen. Li Hung Chang, as Futai, or Governor, of the important province of Kiangsu, was in command of the imperialist horde-it would be an absurd flattery to call it an army-in the province. He was the only one of the native commanders who had at that time the good sense to accept foreign aid in crushing the Taepings, and he was fortunate enough tofobtain the aid of the future bero den Major Gordon, who so began to put a different aspect on the state of

affairs and to restore courage to the demoralized Gordon took command of what Li always referred to in his dispatches to Pekin as the auxiliary army, on the 24th of March, 1863; eleven days later he commenced his campaign. which resulted, as every one knows, in the triumph of the imperial arms, by capturing the important town of Fooshan. In the eight months' campaign that followed, Gordon did all the fighting, practically speaking, and by the beginning of December the rebels were comoletely driven out of Li's province and their power shattered beyond chance of recovery. Their last considerable stronghold in the province was Soochow, into which the Wangs or rebel kings had been driven by Gordon's force. On Dec. 4 the city surrendered to Gordon, who previously obtained the assurances Lt Hung Chang that the lives the Wangs would be spared. The defenses of the cRy had been captured by the ever victorious army a couple of days before. It was only a few hours after the surrender that he moved with the promptness he ought to Li was guilty of that act of barbarity which have shown, McPherson would not have been It was only a few hours after the surrender that must ever cling to his name and cause a shudder among Europeans when he is mentioned. His brutal torture of the four Wangs has been excused by some on the ground that he thought it was the only really effectual way of removing the danger of fresh rebellions. But be his defense what it might, he was never called to plead it by the Chinese government.

The murder of the prisoners threw Gordon into such a rage that he went to Li's quarter with a revolver, with the avowed intention of terminating there and then the career of the | when driven back he simply sent a more press-Futai, had not the latter, anticipating from the | ing request for reinforcements, and prepared to tales of his attendants the likely consequences of the murder being discovered by the high minded and magnanimous Gordon, put a safe distance between himself and his second in

command. Li's dispatch to Pekin on the taking of Soochow was theroughly characteristic of the man. As he had done all along, he took the full credit of the success to himself, casually mentioning that Gordon had given some valuable assistance. As a matter of fact, during the greater part of the operations against the rebels, Li Hung Chang was safely ensconced in Shanghai, from which he hardly stirred, while Gordon's little army was doing all the fighting. It was after the capture of Soochow that Li was rewarded with the yellow riding jacket by the Emperor, the highest military honor in the empire, and was further gratified by the public thanks of Prince Kung. Gordon, on the same occasion, was created a Tsung Ping, a title corresponding to a brigadier-general. It was only by great pressure, that Gordon, who was supremely disgusted with Li's crueity and utter want of principle, could be prevailed upon to remain in the imperial service for a few months longer. For his devotion to that cause he almost paid

the penalty of his life in April at the seige of Chanchufu. After he had been in a way reconeiled to Li, Gordon, it would seem, was the obcommander himself was not in it, and while he was attending to the laying of a mine he and Major Tapp, his chief officer, were fired upon, the result being that Tapp was killed while Gor-

the man who is now the most powerful official in that an apothecary's scale should not be used in China, next to the Emperor himself. But it is weighing the obligations the country was under only fair to say that Li, before the close of the | to those who fought her battles. The old | campaign, began to appreciate more than he had | soldiers of the State are for Hovey, and under four times as much as that which has been an a bean and a plant to be a bean a bean

done in the beginning the character of his lieutenant, and became as much as a Chinaman could a warm admirer of such an exalted nature as Gordon's, and one which he naturally could

Li Hung Chang is generally regarded as a great friend of foreigners, and has, as a proof of this, surrounded himself in Tientsin with a number of Frenchmen, engineers, army in-structors, and others, for whom he has a strong predilection, since they chastised the arrogance of the Chinese a few years ago. He has, however, many powerful enemies among his own countrymen on account of this friendship for the "barbarian," but, perhaps, quite as much for his keenness in pursuit of the dollars and his frequent calling to account of other officials detected in the lucrative process of "squeezing." He is reputed to have many million dollars to his private account, and his annual revenue from all sources is enormous.

Li, in presence, is a splendid specimen of his countrymen. Standing almost six feet high, he looks taller in his flowing robes, and in a manner is suave and affable, particularly to Europeans. He is eminently fond of the notice which Occidentals from various motives invariable bestow upon Eastern potentates, and it is said that he is flattered by having foreign newspapers con-taining references to himself translated. He was originally a kind of pleader in the yamens of his native province of Anhwei, and so

attracted the attention of his first patron, Tseng Kwo-fan, whom, after the suppression of the Taepings, he succeeded as Viceroy of Nankin. While holding this office he was called upon to suppress the Nienfel rebellion and commanded the imperial forces in Shantung. Here he gained the approbation of the throne again and as a reward for his services was made Viceroy of the provinces of Hunan and Hupeih, an arduous post on account of the fighting qualities of the men of the former province, from which his army, the only one worthy of the name, is now recruited. An important mission of inquiry in Szechuen was afterward intrusted to him, and he was once more fortunate in winning fresh favors for his able discharge of the task. He was now so powerful that the Pekin government were more or less timorous of his future, or, rather, of their own, and they kept him constantly moving about from one post to another lest he should obtain too much influence in one place. It was feared that he was cherishing designs upon the throne and might make an effort to restore the rule to the Chinese by driving out the Tartars from Pekin, the incident in his career, while he was in Shangtung, in which he refused to give up the seals of office to Tseng Kwo-fan, in direct disobedience to and to the great displeasure of the Dowager Empress and

the Grand Council, tended to confirm this sus-But Li, in the end, by his conduct showed that the doubte of his loyalty to the Manchu dynasty were mistaken. If he ever cherished such ambitious designs the time for testing them had passed with the Taepings, whom he might at one time, perhaps, have successfully throne. His patron, Tseng Kwo-fan, however, would have been a much more dangerous enemy to the Manchu rule. He was head of the old hereditary Chinese nobility, and was a stronger man in every way than Li Hung Chang. He, too, had done what Li neglected or was not able to do. Tseng Kwo-fan had not an enemy of importance when he died, for he had killed them all years before. Li Hung Chang has many, and some of them, such as the Viceroy of the Quangtung province, Chung Chih-Tung, are powerful and dangerous. Lt, however, is still, as great statesmen go, a young man, being about sixty-seven, and he is likely to exercise great influence yet upon the progress of his country.

AT CHAMPION HILLS.

Where General Hovey Saved the Day for the Union Army by Brilliant Service.

Letter in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. When Grant swung around past Vicksburg and undertook to strike that city from the rear, General Hovey commanded a division. It be Came necessary to prevent a junction between Pemberton and Johnston. A crisis in the daring campaign was soon reached, when Grant needed all his ability and all the watchfulness and skill of his lieutenants to save him from terrible disaster. It is recorded that he had undertaken the campaign against the advice of some of his ablest officers, notably General Sherman, and that he had been compelled to conceal his movements from the government at Washington to prevent the timid councils prevailing there from interfering. He relied upon bimself and his army to bring success and thus demonstrate the wisdom of the campaign.

A failure would not only bring disgrace, but ruin, for success only could relieve him from the charge of rashness, if not of disobedience to the head of the army at Washington. When he crossed the river below Vicksburg it was with the intention, as understood at Washington, to unite his forces with those of General Banks and reduce Port Hudson. He knew his own design, and did not let General Halleck know it until he was too far gone on the road to be recalled. It was necessary then to his vindication that he succeed, and it was necessary that every officer under him should be the right man in the right place that he might succeed.

General Hovey was one of those officers and the result proved that in him, at least, he had the right man, and that he had been put in the right place. Grant was between the two wings of the confederate forces; Pemberton had been ordered by Johnston to attack the Union troops at Clinton, but had disobeyed, but on receiving a more pressing order to join the troops under his superior he undertook to do so. It was while trying to make the junction he occupied the crest and slopes of Champion

The position was a very strong one, and he was well equipped with men and artillery. Gen. Hovey, who had the advance of McClernand's corps, found him thus posted shortly after daylight on the morning of the 16th of May. Atthat time he only had with him his own division, but he began skirmishing with the enemy and sent back for reinforcements. The skirmishing continued for some hours, amounting several times almost to a hard-fought battle. Hovey's men were not fresh, as they had marched nearly all night before, but they were trained to fight and

On receiving some reinforcements he opened the battle in earnest. He had previously charged on the enemy, capturing a battery, but been driven back. For four hours the battle raged with the greatest fierceness, the rebels holding to their ground with the tenacity characteristic of them, and the Union troops charging again and again. While the battle was thus raging, General Grant had so marched the troops of McPherson as to cut off the line of the enemy's retreet, but so pressing was the need of reinforcements to Hovey that he was compelled to open the road. At about the same moment Hovey made a final charge, and so desperate and well sustained was it that the rebels fled precipitately. It was the battle which opened the way to Vicksburg, and had other commanders acted as promptly and energetically as Hovey, Pemberton's army would have been destroyed or captured then and there, and Vicksburg won without another

McClernand, with four divisions, was within a few miles of the battle all the time, and order after order was sent to him by General Grant to hasten his movements, but from some cause the urgent calls fell on unheeding ears. Had compelled to withdraw from his position across the line of retreat, and Pemberton, thus hemmed in, would have been destroyed. To attack the enemy in the strong sition he occupied, with such a small force at his command may have had the appearance of rashness, but it demonstrated the clear military insight of General Hovey. Many times during the four hours of the battle it looked as if he would be finally driven from the field by the superior forces of Pemberton, but again attack. His troops knew how to fight, and that they did fight until they had lost one man in every three shows how desperate was the

conflict and now great their courage.
When the enemy finally fled Hovey's command was too much exhausted and too terribly cut up to pursue, and that was left to others, but they were dilatory and accomplished but lit tle. Hovey had in the fight, first and last, about fifteen thousand men, but with those he drove the enemy from a very strong position, inflicting a lors of more than three thousand men, and a large portion of his artillery. Why it was that McClernand did not come to his assistance has never been explained, but the facts remain that he, with four divisions of his corps, were in hearing distance of the battle and proffered no help, while another division was being cut to pieces, but winning a glorious victory. This was not the only battle in which General

Hovey took an honorable part, but it was the most important where he commanded. Nor was this the only service he rendered the country in her time of great need. His voice and influence were always exerted to increase loyalty and discourage treason. It was his influence that led hundreds of his party friends in southern Indiana to join the side of the Union. His career in Congress has been that of the steadfast, earnest friend of the veterans who fought the counject of a desperate plot among Li's troops, if the try's battles. He had been earnest in his efforts see that their services were rewarded, and that they, in their old age and helplessness, should not be left to the cold charities of the public, and as All these things go to show the character of speaking of the Republican idea of pensions,

his banner will rally the sons of veterans who followed him through the South. There are many thousands of the sons of veterans in this State, and they are as loyal to the cause their athers fought for as the sires themselves had been. They are Republicans, and now formes grand division in the army of Republicanism. With those two forces combined, aided by the workingmen, General Hovey will overthrow Matson as he did Pemberton in 1863.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S MEMOIRS. The Autobiography of the Great Soldier Likely to Correct Some Misstatements.

Washington Special to New York Sun.
Perhaps no Union officer has had more apperyphal stories told of his youth than Gen.
Sheridan. These anecdotes have been constructed on the theory that the boy is father of the man, and most of them endeavor to show how the achievements of Cedar Creek and Five Forks were foreshadowed when the sturdy little lad was running about the fields of his native village. But it is perfectly true that Sharidan in hoyhood showed, by his activity and his fidelity to his employers that he was destined to succeed in life, although it was only a happy piece of good fortune that gave him the partie ular kind of success by which he will be known in history. Had he continued in the countr stores of Somerset, where he was first put to help earn his living at the age of twelve on a salary, to start with, of only \$24 a year, instead of receiving that lucky vacancy at West Point, he would probably have passed from salesman to owner, and beaten less enterprising rivals. And then, after all, he would doubtless have gone to the war, and perhaps have become a great volunteer officer like Terry, Logan, Miles, and many another.

When the "Personal Memoirs" come out, which will be about the 1st of December, they will indicate the fictitious character of some of the anecdotes told of Sheridan and the exaggeration in others. Although there was never the remotest question about his nativity, he has yet had ascribed to him, even within a year, a number of birthplaces only less than Homer's. The same sort of romancing has been done about the exploits of his later years, and this fact makes the completion of his autobiography a matter of public congratulation. For one example, it will be found that he has taken the pains to correct some of the errors popuarly connected with the famous ride from Winchester to Cedar Creek, in 1864 Buchanan Read's metrical description of this ride has impressed upon most readers as the leading fact that it was twenty miles long, the final lines of successive stanzas describing how this distance was reduced until Sheridan was "fiftsen miles away," then "ten miles away," and so on. Yet it would be impossible to get more than fourteen miles out of the distance which Sheridan covered from Winchester until he reached his lines, then a little north of Middletown. The poet has him steadily galloping down the pike, which would have led him straight away from his troops; but he really rode up the turnpike, although the direction was south. The General will take pains to disclaim all the melodramatic attitudes and some of the melodramatic incidents with which this ride has been invested, and will particularly object to being represented as swinging his hat about as he rode along.

For years before he began the "Personal

Memoirs" Gen. Sheridan had collected the material for correct history of his military career. but was averse to putting it in the first person as an autographic narrative. But after the great success of Gen. Grant's book in this form, there was no hesitation as to following its example. Alike for the interest and the intrinsic value of the work this decision was most unfortunate, and the "Personal Memoirs" will show Gen. Sheridan to be possessed of a most interesting style, easy and flowing, and rising to the pictur esqueness and dramatic quality of many of the scenes he has depicted. Many incidents and anecdotes woven into main thread of the parrative will also show that he has no little of the art of the storyteller. Such judgment as he has to pass upor military men and things will be especially interesting, because even more than Grant and Sherman, he is looked upon as the type of the professional soldier; that is to say, although the great fames of Grant and Sherman are founded on exploits in war, they had yet both voluntarily renounced the profession of arms for a civil careers which was not the case of Sheridan, and probably never would have been, even if the civil war had not occurred. General Sheridan will always be as shining an example as could be furnished of what may be done in life, under favoring circumstances by one who combines sound judgment and executive skill with a great endowment of courage and pugnacity.

The remarkable coincidence that General Grant and General Sheridan completed their antibiographies just before their respective deaths, each revising the proofs on his deathbed, is made more emphatic by the fact that the publishing house was the same in both cases, C. L. Webster & Co. It is to be hoped the coincidence will still further be carried out in the accruing of a large fortune to General Sheridan's family from the publication.

PROTECTION IN MAINE.

Democratic Lumbermen Deserting Cleve land for Harrison and Morton.

Special Despatches to Boston Journal.
FAIRFIELD, Me., Aug. 6.—The procession Democrats who are deserting their party on the tariff issue continues to grow. Just now the Democratic lumbermen of the Kennebec river are declaring their minds on this great question, and the Democrats are becoming frightened at their losses and are laboring to devise some means to stay them. Mr. George H. Newhall, of Fairfield, is one of the most prominent lumbermen of Somerset county, and has always been an outspoken Democrat. He is a membe of the well-known firm of Lawrence, Phillips Co., whose mills, among the finest on the river, are located at Somerest Mills, turning out annually some 12,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber and employing over 100 men. The same firm is also interested in the Shawmut Fibre Company, which is building a twelve-ton mill for the manufacture of wood fibre. Your correspondent met Mr. Newhall and asked him if it was true, as reported, that he was a protec-

"Yes;" replied the gentleman in a decisive manner, "I am emphatically opposed to free lumber as proposed by the Mills bill; it will inure our business materially "Have you always been a Democrat?" "Yes. I voted for Cleveland in the last presi-

dential election, but shall not this fall, I take this stand as a matter of protection to my busi-

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 3.-The removal of the tariff on lumber, as proposed by the Mills bill, is creating much consternation and disturbance among the Democratic voters interested in the great lumber industry of the State. The Bradstreet brothers, F. T. and J. S. Bradstreet, of Gardiner, do business under the firm name of the Bradstreet Lumber Company and are among the most extensive and enterprising lumber manufacturers on the Kennebec river. Their mill is one of the biggest and best appointed in the country, and is located at South Gardiner, where they employ over one hundred men. Their annual output of manufactured lumber is 13,000,000 fect, a large portion of it going to the New York and Boston markets. At the headwaters of the river they own large tracts of timber lands, where they employ winters 250 men and sixty horses in logging operations. Both the brothers have always been stanch Democrats. This forenoon Mr. F. T. Bradstreet was met by your correspondent,

"I understand that you are opposed to the removal of the tariff from lumber? "I am emphatically so," replied the lumberman, "and so is my brother.

"How shall you votef" "We have always voted the Democratic ticket. I shall certainly vote for Harrison and Morton, and so will my brother. The Republicans, how-

ever, must do something to remove the surplus and prevent a tight money market." General Hovey's Nomination in Washington. Special to New York Press. The nomination of General Hovey for Gov-

ernor of Indiana suits the Republicans here exactly. Governor Porter's nomination was exreceived with undoubted satisfaction, but with the issue made by the Democratic candidate, Matson, it is believed that Hovey is even a better nomination. Porter had not a military record, and Matson, probably expecting his re-nomination, started in the fight on his own record and his apparent attempts at pension legislation. He would have avoided other issues and confined the campaign to the soldiers as far as possible if Mr. Porter had been nominated, but now when he has the lines laid out and is compelled to fight upon them he finds himself face to face with a candidate whose military record is better than his own, who has the confidence of every old soldier in the State and whose actions in Congress have been free from the charges of treachery and demagogism. General Hovey has already attacked him and will force the fighting on his own chosen ground. Talking to the Press correspondent this evening the General said that he was gratified at the pomination, that he would accept it and that he would enter the campaign determined to make a good fight and confident of victory in November. Colonel Matson called on him last evening to offer congratulations, and the rival candidates good humoredly promised to make it warm for

A large English farmer says that his man which is taken from the stables and pile in under a shed all winter is worth in the spring

posed to the weather. This is undoubted such for example as throwing the manure out the stable window and letting it rest in a pragainst the side of the stable exposed to the ra ripping from the roof. In this way me fertilizing salts are drained out of it into the earth below the heap, or are washed away in the overflow of the yard, and the manure is left of little value.

"Willie" Howard's In To the Editor of the Indianapol Harper's Weekly of Aug. 11 contained lustrated write-up of this city. There is casion to say anything other than w able in regard to the illustrations Andrea matter, it invites criticism. Assone terested in the welfare of this city said about it, I will take occasion to to a few points in the descriptive matter accompanies the illustrations. The style trivial, of a character boyish and thouse For this reason alone it is surprising great concern like Harper's shoul of this kind to be used in con scheme for illustrating and describi

cipal cities of the country. I call attention to one statement whe says that after the panic of 1873 and 18 two or possibly three men in the sptire caped bankruptcy." Could anything be violently incorrect? It is a thing so utter true that no one of ordinary intelligenced possibly believe it, and for that reason it can no particular harm. A stateme acter, if read, would decapitate anythin follows. Here is another stilly paragrap follows the sentence above quotale "T held most of the most something more rele Western people are The account of the rect. It credits the pe burn soft coal all our li cent to the Standard I of that kind would be di

ed on that plan. A parallel which two an what Indianapolis did in the Standard company and w might have done during the carly organization is childish indeed The writer says that the new architecturally a sad failure. No con architetural critic would make a sta this kind. While there are co it which are not artistically a suc the frescoing, no one competent to deny that it is an artistic and echolar

ple, and anyone may k

have a basis of truth. People av

tion. In an artistic sense, it is the best State house in the country. Mr. Howard, for such is the author's nam appears to have been particularly impressed with the society of Indianapolis. I quotes "Here is the proud boast of a leader of the city's social diversions: No amount of money can buy a man's social footing in Indianapolis. This is not a mere boast—it is the plain truth \* \* A wealthy man once gave \$500 for an introduction to one of the leading society ladies of Indianapolis. It was money thrown away. The softness of a mind which would retain an impression of this kind long enough to write it is inconceivable. It should not be allowed to take charge of work of so serious a character as writing a description of a city like Indianapo The next quotation measures the business scope of the writer: "Business in Indianapolis is usually good. It is best during the winter season, when the Legislature is in session, as the

opening of the Legislature is like the beginning of winter to the Florida botel-keeper." These quotations come from a heaty glance at Mr. Howard's article, and are given to show its complete weakness. The publication of matter in a great journal like Harper's Weekly can do a great deal for good or evil throughout the country. This article, conveying as it does, the impression of the softness and freshness of the writer, can do no great barm. It certainly wi not do the good that we would be led to expe from work measurably well done, For that reason it is worth while to call attention to it in this public way. LOUIS E. GIBSON.

The Pennsylvania's Standing Army-On the pay-rolls of the Penneylyania system of railways there are constant, the names of 50,000 employes. This army stretches [ Chicago, Indianapolis, Louis IIIc, St. Lauis Cincinnati to Baltimore, Washington, Philada phia and New York. 128 members are in ever city of the Middle and Atlantic States and at outposts from San Francisco to Boston, St. Paul to New Orleans. Five thousand are massed in the construction and repair shops at Altoona Three thousand are engaged in similar work at other stations; the remainder in the construction and maintenance of track, in the charge of stations, in the conduct and running of trains, and the clerks in the general offices would form a respectable brigade. That the problem presented by the necessity for securing a feeling of loyalty in, and thorough discipline of this army has been successfully solved by the Pennsylvania management, is manifest to any traveler over the Pennsylvania lines who is at all observant It is evident in the solidity of track, in the stanchness of equipment, in the precision with which trains are run, in the bright appearance and courtesy and firmness of action of the train men. Seeing is believing, and the next time you take an Eastern trip buy your tickets vis when in Indianapolis call at the ticket office. No. 48, corner Washington and Illinois street, where you will be given the choice of the Penn sylvania special, leaving indianapolis at 2:55 P. M., and the day express, leaving at 5:10 P. M., or the New York express, leaving at 4:30 A. M., which arrives at New York at 4 P. M., 9:35 P. M. and 8 A. M. respectively. These trains run daily and carry Pullman vestibule, buffet and

tie seaboard. CHURCH SERVICES. THIRD CHRISTIAN CHURCH-CORNER HOME tor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. day-school at 9 o'clock a. m. Preaching to-day, morning and evening, by the pastor. The public are cordially invited to attend these services.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MASONIC-ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 500, F. & A. M. Members will meet at lodge-room this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to make arrangements for funeral of Brother John Hardwick. WILLIAM MORSE, W. M. H. KIMBALL, Secretary. ANNOUNCEMENTS. A STROLOGER-MRS, DR. ELCIS, CAN BE

A consulted on past, present, future love, friendship, marriage, inheritence, enemies, lost of tolen goods, lawsuits, sickness, death, journeys, etc. sick, in trouble, or would know what to do for the best, consult the Doctor at once. Room 2, 422 Massachusetts avenue. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

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tion. \$50 per week to right party. Give reference WANTED-SALESMEN. WANTED-SHOE SALESMAN WITH AN ES-tablished trade, by an Eastern manufacturer, to carry a desirable line of men's, ladies' and missen' shoes, to the revail trade on commission, for Indiana. Illinois and Michigan. Address R. NEWMAYER & SON, 157 Water st., Cleveland, O.

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COR SALE, AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, AUG. 14 at 10 o'clock, the Keeter grocery stock and fix tures, 84 W. Washington st. Horses, mules and wagons, coffee-mill, safe, show-cases, fixtures, butch er's outfit, scales, tea cans, counters and shelving to fact, the finest stock of groceries in the city. By or der of court. GUSTIN & MCCURDY, Austioners

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